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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BOYCOTT IS THE THING THE SUGGESTION MEETS WITH FAVOR.

The Constitution Endorsed in All
Parts of Georgia.

GOV. GORDON'S ENTHUSIASTIC LETTER.

Mayor Glenn's Views, Those of
Pat Calhoun,

AND VERY MANY OTHERS.

From every part of Georgia comes the news
of enthusiastic endorsement of THE CONSTITU-
TION's home rule plan.

There is but one opinion—it is the same
everywhere.

The people of Atlanta, the people of Geor-
gia, the people of the entire south are a unit
for the boycott.

The story of the day is an interesting one.
All day long there was a steady stream of peo-
ple pouring into THE CONSTITUTION office,
each one there to add his endorsement of the
plan set forth in Sunday's CONSTITUTION.
From all parts of the state came telegrams to
the same effect—all showing that the spirit of
the people of Georgia is aroused, and that
should the occasion require, they stand de-
sirably ready.

It has been suggested by a number of
merchants and business men that the chamber
of commerce should meet and take formal
action concerning the force bill and this move-
ment. It is probable that such a meeting will
be held within a few days.

GOVERNOR GORDON'S VIEWS.

"I have just embodied my views on this
most important subject in a telegram to the
editor of the New York Herald," was Governor
Gordon's response to a CONSTITUTION re-
porter's question. "Here is my telegram—I
think it expresses my views as fully as I can
in so short an article."

The telegram read as follows:

Editor Herald, New York: I have time for
only a brief reply to your request.

I am in entire accord with the spirit, tone,
and practical suggestions of THE ATLANTA
CONSTITUTION as to the use of the boycott as a
means of self-preservation and commercial inde-
pendence, if the useless and infamous force
bill becomes a law. Moreover, that spirit will
possess and control approximately every white
man, woman and child in the southern states.

It may be permissible to make a personal
allusion as illustrating the effect of such legis-
lation upon our people. As the Herald
knows, I have labored constantly and earnestly
since the 9th day of April, 1890, in public and
private, at the south and the north, to allay
passion and promote unity. My highest politi-
cal ambition has been to instrumental in
some degree in restoring the real brotherhood
of the people and the true sisterhood of the
states. Ever since this sectional and shame-
ful legislation passed the house I have sought
to cheer our people with the hope that some of
the republican senators would be found patri-
otic enough, broad and brave enough, to prefer
the well being of the country to party ascend-
ancy. I still hope so, and that popular
demonstrations at the north will uphold
their hands and give them courage to denounce
this effort to destroy the freedom of elections under the
dreadful pretense of securing an "honest count."

If this hope is not to be realized and the
force bill becomes a law, I shall use whatever
influence and ability I may possess to arouse
the southern people to the necessity of looking
only to their own exhaustless resources.

We will still welcome to our section and

homes all our countrymen of the north, who

may wish to live among us, and we will

still protect all their investments and

rights of property, by impartial

laws and honest courts; but we

shall counsel return to the old system of

electing representatives by general ticket if

need be, or a resort to any lawful, peaceful

means in order to protect the right of choosing

representatives and to resist the wrong of hav-
ing them chosen for us by federal supervisors.

We will still endeavor to keep peace and

promote good will between the races, and

sincerely hope that the southern negroes will

not destroy their own prosperity by consorting

with those whose mad policy threatens the

well being of both races.

We shall still hope that after these years of
apparent reconciliation and of restored confi-
dence we shall not see the whole current of
national sentiment turned backward and
downward by sectional legislation, which has
no possible justification nor rational excuse.

JOHN B. GORDON.

PAT CALHOUN'S VIEWS.

From what Mr. Pat Calhoun says, it is evi-
dent that a line of steamers from Georgia ports
to Europe is a probability of the near future.

"Your editorial on the force bill," he said to

a CONSTITUTION representative, "is one of the
strongest that has appeared in years, and
voiced the sentiments of the southern people.

It has the ring of true metal, and has created

a profound impression. It is well for the

whole country to understand that in any race

conflict which may arise, the white people of

the south will stand together.

"No man deprecates sectional issues and
sectional differences more than I do; we can-
not sufficiently deplore their effects. But if
the republican party passes the force bill,
which is directly and avowedly aimed at the
south, all we do is to rally our strength
and rely upon ourselves. In this we will have
the support of the conservative men throughout
the north. Vast sums of northern money have
been invested in the south in the past few years,
and anything that strikes at the south effects this investment of northern capital.

I believe that the vast majority of the Ameri-
can people desire to see the south left alone to
work out her own destinies, and that they re-

joice at her present prosperity. Only the
bitter partisans and the politicians and those
interested in destroying the vigorous competi-
tions of southern industries would impede her
progress. If there are those at the north
who think they can promote their
own industrial interest by breaking down
the industrial prosperity of the south the sooner
they and the country understand that the
people of the south will stand together and rally
to support her great industrial enterprises.
We have ample and abundant resources, and nothing
but the destruction of white domination can
prevent us from achieving an industrial future
unparalleled in the history of the world."

What do you think of establishing direct
trade with Europe?"

"You know I have always been an advocate
of doing this. I believe that it will eventually
come. That it would be given an enormous
impetus by the method suggested by THE CON-
STITUTION is beyond question. Let the
southern people stand together and rally to
the support of her great industrial enter-
prises, and the time is not distant when in our
south Atlantic ports will be found the ships
of all nations. Whatever I can do to promote
and further direct trade with Europe I will
do heartily and cheerfully, and whatever in-
fluence I may have with the railroads of the
south will be used to accomplish this most de-
sirable result."

"I trust, however," said Mr. Calhoun in con-
clusion, "that the south will never be driven to extreme
measures; and I believe that in the union of the great staple growers of the north-
west and southeast will be found the solution
of the serious evils with which we are now
confronted."

MAYOR GLENN, TOO.

"That splendid editorial was on the line—
there is no doubt about that," said Mayor
Glenn. "This force bill is senseless and use-
less, and dangerous to the peace of the south.
The business men of the north are as much
interested in the defeat of such a measure as
we are, and they should combine to teach the
republican politicians some sense. Yes, THE CONSTITUTION
is on the right line; if such infamous legislation is forced upon us, we
will bear it resolutely."

THE HOME RULE BILL ALL RIGHT.

MR. HUGH T. INMAN: "I think well of the
policy. THE CONSTITUTION is right. We
should meet and take formal action concerning
the force bill and this movement. It is prob-
able that such a meeting will be held within a
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It has the ring of true metal, and has created

a profound impression. It is well for the

whole country to understand that in any race

DECLINES TO RUN.

A FLATTERING REQUEST TO A PROMINENT CITIZEN

Which He Answers by Declining to Make the Race—The Reasons He Gives for Not Going Into Politics.

MACON, Ga., July 21.—[Special.]—Hon. R. E. Park declines to enter the race for the legislature.

A few days ago he lettered asking him to become a candidate signed by several alliances:

Captain R. E. Park, Macon, Ga.—Dear Sir: The undersigned, representing a large body of the Farmers' alliance of Bibb county, as well as others not connected with that body, request you to use of your name in the next legislative nomination to represent bibb county in the next legislature.

Hoping to have this request granted, we are truly your friends,

J. L. Gifford, S. S. Sweet,

R. A. Nisbet, R. F. Ousley,

W. H. Cason, R. W. Jackson,

G. H. Hughes, and others.

Today Captain Park handed THE CONSTITUTION a reply to this letter:

It is an able document and should be read by every true democrat, or by everyone who is opposed to class legislation. In his letter Captain Park severely criticizes the alliance for its persistent efforts to control politics and gives them some advice from which they could well profit. He declines to make the race for these reasons, and explains his position in the following language:

Messrs. Gifford, Hughes, Nisbet, Quiley, Sweet and others—Gentlemen: I have received your invitation to allow my name to go before the democratic voters of Bibb county for nomination to represent them in the legislature of Georgia.

The greater confidence and respect given me is greatly increased by the fact that the suggestion of my name in this connection originated with my friends and not with the leaders of the Farmers' alliance, and has been graciously seconded by many merchants belonging to the board of trade of Macon, as well as by members of the Knights of Labor of our city.

Other different circumstances from those which now surround our political situation, I would perhaps deem it my duty to accept a nomination, and if, even then, my friends insist that a nomination to the office of state senator, or to the office of a member of the house, is the best and highest interest of the city and county, which interests are, in my opinion, closely identified with the welfare and honor of the state of Georgia.

I am compelled, however, by deep concern for the interests, to decline your invitation.

I was the first accepted member of the first sub-alliance formed in this country, and have given to it my services during the entire time since its formation, and, if elected, will do my best to serve the interests of the best and highest interests of the city and county, which interests are, in my opinion, closely identified with the welfare and honor of the state of Georgia.

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The tendency to convert, or, I might say, persist, in a noble cause, and an adherence to the principles of justice and self-seeking of aspirants for political office, is, in my judgment, a sad disservice to the interests of the state, and especially to the agricultural interests of the people of Georgia. Its objects as announced when organized, were to be a means to a successful period, whilst their reference must be to the practical improvement of the agricultural condition of the people, were in entire harmony and co-operation with all the other classes and interests of society, whether manufacturing, manufacturing, or mercantile industries, or pertaining to legal, literary or other professions. It is commendable itself to the respect, confidence and support of every class in the emanation of its purpose to abstain from all political combinations, intrigues and factions.

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In the first place, its avowed effect, if not its avowed purpose, as stated by some of its leaders, is to segregate the agricultural class, to sever its connection with all other classes, to claim its independence of the state government and its federal relations as its own exclusive prerogative.

Such a pretension will, sooner or later, place all the other classes and interests of society in a position of social, political, and economic antagonism, which will prove more numerous and controlling than is now imagined by the advocates of this pretension. We can have but one result, namely, internal discord and strife, resulting in widespread misery of sentiment, unity of purpose and concert of action, has more than at any other time become a matter not of principle alone, but of policy also, but of actual self preservation and existence.

In the second place, even if successful, which, at the most, will be short lived, the principal upon which such success would depend, is the vision of the true character of a republic, an government, its that political authority must be drawn from the whole body politic, and all parts must contribute to the common welfare. The exclusion of a portion of the people from the power that is to be committed to all, and the appropriation of that power to one alone is not liberty, not democracy, but the very essence of slavery.

In the third place, it does not share in the distrust and jealousy of other higher and nobler vocations, such as our merchants, lawyers, bankers, city physicians and others, which is sought to be excited among the people.

In reading a recent speech of the most active leaders of this movement against a lawyer as a proper representative in congress by reason of his non-residence in the state, and his having been born and reared outside of the state, I was greatly reminded of the growing tribute paid by Edmund Burke in the British parliament to the services rendered to the cause of independence by the American revolutionaries, and the great and glorious plotters of that day, and characterized as the combination of two such classes as an invincible factor in the cause of American liberty. And I am amazed at the effort that was once made in Georgia to eliminate Alexander H. Stephens from our national representation in congress because he was a lawyer. What a bright page in the history of our state would have been expensed had the same spirit of unfairness been manifested!

I would rejoice if the appeals now being made to the same prejudices of the farmers of Georgia would meet the same fate. Who would obtain the favor of Georgia, the records of her great lawyers—Crawford, Beaman, Hill, Cobb and others—names whom history will not let die? Nor can I forget, in this connection, that the great reform of Georgia, instituted by the great jurist of the state, preceded by half a century the law reform movement in England led by Lord Brougham and other great statesmen, and that resulted in the freedom of the slaves, exclude lawyers and other professions from the great employment of trust, responsibility and honor is unjust, and instigated by aspirants for office, who are only ripe for political office, and is the surest guarantee of the prejudices of the people. The success of these men will be only temporary and their downfall will be the end complete and humiliating.

I am now in a difficult position in this crisis of our affairs. I bear a man as a seer for office attempt to foment discord in our state, and to array one class against another, I cannot represent such a man. He is not the friend of either side, but the enemy of both.

Entertaining these views as to the importance of union and harmony among our people, and of the importance of many of our good friends in the alliance as to the effect of the subversive scheme now urged as a condition of political support and suffrage, and which scheme has been adopted by the great and powerful and most populous of the whole country, and has not the sanction of a single man of eminence as a political thinker, or large experience as a legislator, a fact which, in itself, makes its chief advocates more ridiculous than the least ignorant.

I am compelled to respectfully decline your flattering request to use my name as a candidate for nomination. Very truly your friend,

ROBERT E. PARK.

THROUGH THE HEART.

The Suicide of a Prominent Citizen of Gordon County.

CAHAWA, Ga., July 21.—[Special.]—Mr. C. L. Bray, a resident of Lilly Pond district, in this county, shot himself through the heart yesterday noon, producing almost instant death. Dinner had been prepared and he was called to come, but said he did not feel like eating. The family went to the table to dine, and Mr. Bray walked into a separate room, and the pistol was heard to fire.

When the family ran in, Mr. Bray was found upon the floor, bleeding. His heart would just over the heart. He spoke once, saying "God the doctor," and expired. It is rumored that he has previously made several attempts to suicide. The cause of the rash act is unknown. Mr. C. W. Martin, the coroner, held an inquest last night, but I have not heard the formal verdict.

CRUSHED THE NEGRO.

The Macon and Birmingham Has Its First Accident.

MACON, Ga., July 21.—[Special.]—The Macon and Birmingham road had its first accident at Sofkee this morning. A negro train hand was badly maimed by a rough fall, and it is possible that his injuries may prove fatal.

The cars were loaded with lumber, and as the negro was trying to couple the cars, he was caught between some of the wheels, which protruded, and was severely mashed. He was placed in a wagon and taken to a house near by, where a physician was called. He gave a very unfavorable report of the case.

An Exchange of Shots.

BIRMINGHAM, July 21.—[Special.]—Lockart Davis shot twice by John Grayson in Gilbert Davis's saloon on Grand street, Birmingham. Both shots took effect, one in the right side and the other in the right leg, a little above the knee joint. Davis is now in jail. It is expected that Davis will die. The negro, however, is still alive, though he has been shot twice. He was taken to a hospital, where he is now in a fair condition.

For sale generally in New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, and all LARGE CITIES AND TOWNS, dealers in fine perfumery.

BAKER DISBARRED.

QUOTE A SINGULAR PROCEEDING IN BARTOW.

The Accusations Brought Against the Attorney, and the Specifications Made—The Judge's Finding.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., July 21.—[Special.]—At the July term, 1888, of Bartow superior court, Albert S. Johnson preferred his accusation to disbar Jesse Absalom Baker, an attorney at law, residing in Cartersville and senior member of the firm of Baker & Hayward.

The charges against Baker were substantially, that he had been guilty of deceit and wilful misconduct in his profession in this:

1. That he had conspired with a client to defraud the estate of Abda Johnson, by collecting from that estate more than it owed—but Baker and the client knowing that the amount claimed was not due.

2. In wilfully deceiving the court by his false oath upon a motion to continue a case to which he was not entitled.

3. In rendering false accounts of his costs and expenditures to his client.

4. In defrauding another client by undertaking the collection of a sum, and then defrauding the client for \$100, holding it in himself, spending it for \$75, pocketing \$30, and tendering his client \$11, and concealing the transaction.

5. In advertising and swearing on the stand that he had been a good attorney.

6. In slandering a brother attorney for the purpose of obtaining that brother attorney's business.

Hon. Thomas W. Miller, judge of the Chancery court, after examining the case, was tried by Hon. John W. Maddox, judge of the Rome circuit, who, on the 17th inst., rendered the following judgment:

The State ex. rel. A. S. Johnson vs. J. A. Baker. Accusation to disbar the defendant as an attorney. This case having been submitted to the court at a previous term, the court, after a full trial, rendered judgment until now, in order that the pleadings, records and proofs submitted might be carefully and thoroughly examined.

It is now, on a new trial, and adjudged that the defendant, Jesse Absalom Baker, is guilty of the charges preferred in the accusation and amendments thereto, and the said charges are sustained beyond a reasonable doubt, and in particular of the charge of perjury, and the order of the court is that the plaintiff be granted a writ of mandamus to the clerk of the court to remove the defendant from the bar.

Lindens, Gardner, and W. H. Cooper, of Flowery Branch, and others.

The committee on entertainment consisted of Messrs. B. B. Smith, chairman; DeWitt C. Ingles and John M. Miller.

They were congratulated by every visitor upon the success of the entertainment last night.

A GREAT CONVENTION.

The Good Templars contemplate the largest state convention ever known to the order at Jacksonville, Fla., June 21.

The organization has prospered with amazing strides since the last convention. The new lodges that have been added to the order are the following:

No. 112, Clarkesville, at Clarkesville, by R. Balmer.

No. 113, Mount Pleasant, at Cork, by J. T. Willis.

No. 114, Westbrook, at Param, by J. T. Willis.

No. 115, Golden Rule, at Savannah, by J. S. Evans.

No. 118, Demorest, at Demorest, by B. M. Daveyport.

No. 126, Cumming, at Cumming, by M. J. Cofer.

No. 131, Roswell, at Roswell, by M. J. Cofer.

No. 132, Oslyn, near Athens, by J. W. Presiding.

The defendant has moved, for a while, to Atlanta, Georgia, and has been granted, with right to the relator to move for its revocation, which he will probably do at Buchanan, before Judge Maddox, on Friday next.

Messrs. McCutchen & Shumate, of Dalton; Dabney & Fouche, of Rome, and W. L. Dabney and James B. Conyers, of Cartersville, represented Baker.

The case has excited great interest, and it is believed that Baker is the only white man over stricken from the bar in Georgia.

THE CHAUTAUQUA.

A Negro Boy Is Thrown from a Cart and Badly Injured.

John Edwards, a negro boy who lives at 15 Tryanham street, and drives a sanitary cart, had his left leg broken in two places yesterday morning.

Out on West Mitchell street, beyond the Atlanta university, the carts were coming to the city and when near Baker's store, were passed by two boys riding wild horses, and one of them began to run and had the cart headed toward a tree near by when the boy jumped from the cart, breaking his left leg in two places between the knee and the ankle. He was run over again by the horse, and continued to groan until Dr. Green and Dr. Love were called.

At 10 o'clock this morning, John H. Parker died at 3:30 o'clock this morning, after a long illness from nervous prostration. He was attacked with the grippe last March, and has not passed away without suffering from a complicated malady. Parker, until his last illness, was a member of the firm of J. H. and G. Parker, brick manufacturers, but he had led a retired life.

March 1, he was taken ill and Emerson, who had noted small brains, while some idiots had normal and even large brains. One fact often upsets many theories. Answering the objection of the advocates of the new mathematics, Dr. Lynes cited the case of the wife of Enginner Roebling, who came to her sick husband's aid, and made all the calculations necessary for the construction of the bridge, and the bridge was a masterpiece of abstract thought." Dr. Hammond's estimate of women's powers and capacities is entirely influenced by the study of hysteria. In which he is a specialist. His estimation of normal and healthy women must be quite limited.

Dr. Lynes's array of statistics and witnesses from the field of science, and the law give Delabora down through Elizabeth to Atlanta inclusive, certainly undermines the foundations of the learned New York physician's arguments. Speaking on the philosophical theory of brain-women, he says: "Women are not equal to men in size and weight, nor are they equal to men in mental development, enriching their minds with stores of practical knowledge by entering the circle of the sciences, the speaker handled Dr. Hammond, of New York, and Dr. L. C. Ladd, of Worcester, who is incapable of an intense degree of abstract thought." Dr. Hammond's estimate of women's powers and capacities is entirely influenced by the study of hysteria. In which he is a specialist. His estimation of normal and healthy women must be quite limited.

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THE GENERAL COUNCIL

THE SALE OF THE STOCKADE FARM DISCUSSED.

The Change of the Name In Washington Street—The Street Numbering Ordinance Veto.

For more than six hours the members of the general council displayed their oratorical ability yesterday afternoon.

It was a session of much talk and little work. "There is a petition here," said Mr. Haas, opening the work, "for a change of name of Washington street from Waverly place to Mitchell street. The street committee has made a favorable report upon it, giving that part of Washington streets, the name of Capitol place. A great many residents on that street object to the change, and are having a meeting against it."

"When the petition came up before the committee," said Mr. Lambert, "there was no objection and we made the change. Had we known that any one objected we would not have consented to the change."

Mr. Haas wanted to hear from the Washington street residents what they thought of the change, said Mr. McBride, "I can now change the report."

"I think we had better recommit it," said Mr. Hirsch to the street committee, and it a new report to make.

"We settle it right here," said Mr. Meador.

"I am for the reference," said Mr. King, "if the people in those two blocks from Waverly place to Mitchell street want the change, and the change doesn't hurt anyone, let the change."

The paper was recommitted.

Disposition of Liquor Petitions.

The police committee presented a batch of reports.

"Here is one," said the chairman, Mr. Meador, "submitted by Mr. Hirsch, of the city council, for license No. 31 West Peters street. At the last meeting we submitted a favorable report, and the papers were sent back to us. This time we submit two reports, one from the minority and one from Mr. McLendon and myself sign the majority and Mr. McLendon the minority."

"I move that we do not grant the license," said Mr. McLendon.

"He then spoke at length against the petition.

"I move as a substitute for the majority report, that we adopt the minority report," said Mr. Hirsch.

"I move that we make a long speech against the license, and closed saying:

"I now move as a substitute for everything that we adopt the minority report and refuse the license."

Mr. Woodard told of the faithful and painstaking investigation the committee had made, saying that he had been on a walk on my paved street or alley outside of that portion of the city embraced in the limit herein defined.

"This committee has never changed its day of meeting," said Mr. Meador, "and once, and that was done to please Mr. McLendon, who is a member of the committee for both sides," said Mr. Howell. "So I move we suspend the rules and hear them."

Mr. McLendon claimed that the people objecting to the license had no chance to appear before the committee because the committee had no regular meetings.

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"I now move as a substitute for everything that we adopt the minority report and refuse the license."

Mr. Woodard was for the majority report, in which the laws are to be divided.

The majority report was adopted.

Mr. Haas introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the sale of the property to open a public house on the site and a hotel in charge of the colored asylum for the same to another locality.

Mr. Meador sustained Mr. Woodard in all his statements.

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Mr. McLendon made a second speech against the license.

Mr. McLendon did the same.

Mr. Meador and Mr. Woodard said their pieces again for the license.

Mr. King opposed the license. So did Mr. Reinhardt.

Mr. Hulsey urged the adoption of the report, saying that the committee was certainly in a position to be held responsible.

On the motion to adopt the minority report, the ayes and nays were demanded. The call resulted:

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 22, 1890.

The South in Self-defense.
The editorial in Sunday's CONSTITUTION on the force bill received an endorsement that was spontaneous, emphatic and unanimous.

Letters and telegrams from every quarter yesterday assured us of the eager willingness of the people to organize Home Rule Leagues and unite in boycotting the business of the south in the event of the passage of this infamous measure. Leading northern dailies, bulletined by their correspondents here, wired them to send the entire editorial by telegraph. The sensation it created in the south will be paralleled by its reception in the north.

The defensive policy for the south suggested in the shape of a boycott is peaceful, legitimate and practicable. The masses of our people are solidly for it. Our business men are ready to adopt it the moment it becomes necessary. The railroads will stand by it, and the roads centering here will back the Central railroad in its public-spirited opening of direct trade with Europe by putting on a line of steamships between Savannah and Liverpool.

We are all for the boycott—every white man, woman and child—and when the signal is given, before the signature to the force bill is fairly dry, our great popular movement will be started in earnest in every southern state.

In Sunday's editorial we gave a forecast of the effect of such a policy upon the commerce and industry of the north. Now for a brief chapter of history: Thirty years ago, when the abolitionists were about to capture the government, an Atlanta paper published a "black list" containing the names of the republican merchants of New York, and urged our business men to withdraw their trade. The response was instantaneous. Our merchants held a meeting and pledged themselves not to spend a dollar with the parties on the black list. New York was keenly alive to her interests. An intense southern sentiment suddenly made itself felt in the metropolis. The Herald was outspoken for southern rights. Harper's Weekly was on the same line. Even Horace Greeley advocated peaceable secession in the Tribune, believing that a separation without a conflict would enable the north to hold the trade of the south. There was no such word as "boycott" in those days, but its spirit was alive. The black list and the threat behind it sent a chill through northern commercial circles. In New York the southern feeling became so active that the people seriously discussed the proposition to secede from the union and become a free city like Hamburg. Later, when secession was a lurid fact, and the two sections were engaged in a death grapple, New York sullenly stood by the union under bayonet rule; but her citizens finally revolted when a draft was about to be enforced, and for three or four days the streets of the city ran in blood.

So much for New York thirty years ago. Today it is more solidly southern than ever, more closely identified with us, more anxious for our trade, and more willing to aid us.

This brief reference to the past will enable us to anticipate the action of the great northern centers of trade and industry. Our boycott in 1860 would have accomplished its object if we had not rushed out of the union to try the arbitration of the sword. Our next boycott, if we are forced to resort to it, will be in the union; and if it fails to conciliate it will not fail to crush.

Within the next week or ten days the business interests of every large city in the north and west will unite in a strong protest against the force bill, and this protest will be seriously considered at Washington. It may not kill the bill. But if the worst comes, the solid south will be ready. In fact, she is getting ready now. The prospect of industrial and commercial independence, with the shipping of the civilized world crowding our South Atlantic ports, is a tempting one. To achieve such a splendid climax of prosperity we can afford to suffer the inconveniences of a federal election law for a brief period.

Bless the boycott! It will lead us out of all our troubles, destroy our enemies, and make the south rich and powerful!

The Festival Assured.

The midsummer festival is assured. The merchants and manufacturers have taken hold of it and it is bound to be a success.

Now that she is about it, Atlanta proposes to set a new pattern. There is more ingenuity here than in any city in the south. The list of inventions shows that.

Now we propose to put these talents to work for the industrial display, and they will make it the most striking, the most unique and the best in every way that has ever been seen in the south. This is getting the stakes pretty far out, but we are going to work to them and beyond them.

This is a magnificent opportunity for taste and ingenuity to do their perfect work, and the merchants and manufacturers of Atlanta will be equal to the occasion.

They will make a display so real and so picturesque that the whole industrial life of the community will appear personified. The

artisan of this and the last century will rejoice together.

Ell Whitney will look curiously upon the new-fangled cotton gin, and the spinning jenny and the hand loom will hold friendly converse with the whirling wheels of modern machinery. The stage coach will jog along contentedly with the road engine and the bicycle, and the dinner horn will make joyful noise among the steam whistles. It will be a curious sight—six yoke of oxen hauling saw logs—and the sonorous "gee-haw" will make queen music on the streets of Atlanta.

There will be a meeting of the merchants this morning to formulate plans and organize the parade.

There are only four weeks to work, but in that time a great deal may be done. Let every merchant, manufacturer, artist or artisan who feels an interest in the festival and the parade attend the meeting at 11 o'clock this morning.

Here is a great opportunity. The railroads have promised to do their part, and the business men are never slow in any movement for the good of Atlanta.

Let everybody take hold and make the festival and the industrial parade a grand success.

The Farmers and Their Demands.

There is a tendency on the part of some of our great Georgia editors, especially those who edit in Savannah and Macon, to manifest impatience because the farmers of Georgia and other states have seen fit to take advantage of the alliance organization to demand legislation in their behalf. It may be that these toilers in the sun and rain are feeling about blindly for the remedy which they know must exist in legislation, but it seems to us that these mighty editors, instead of belittling the farmers' movement—instead of intimating that an alliance cannot be a democrat—instead of denouncing what they term the "truck-patch" bill—should turn their serious attention to the demands of the farmers and try and aid them in finding a remedy for the evils with which they are beset.

It is somewhat in the nature of a complement to THE CONSTITUTION that these great editors should turn aside from the weighty questions which ought to engage their attention, to engage, with a considerable degree of nervousness as to its position, in what they call the "truck-patch" bill; but we are of the opinion, all things considered, that it would be better for the state, better for the farmers and better for the whole country, if these editors, instead of exhibiting nervousness in regard to the position of THE CONSTITUTION, would make a serious study of the political situation in this state—as illustrated, for instance, by the retirement of Judge Stewart in this district—and ask themselves if a heated controversy over the "truck-patch" measure would do any good.

While they are considering this matter, they can probably find time to study, as THE CONSTITUTION has been doing for years, the condition and needs of the farmers. If these editors are fit for the positions they hold, they can surely see something behind this farmers' movement more significant than the motives that ordinarily underlie political combinations. Those who have read THE CONSTITUTION understandingly during the past ten years have no need to inquire what these motives are. There is not one of them inimical to the democratic party. The farmers are fighting, as it were, for their very existence, and it seems to us that the great editors of Savannah and Macon might lend their aid and countenance in devising remedies for their benefit, instead of trying to precipitate an entirely useless, not to say dangerous, controversy.

Editorial COMMENT.

THE Chicago world's fair seems to be in the air.

THE New York Tribune advises northern men to withdraw their investments from the south. This is only part of the agony the force bill will bring on. We advise the Tribune to keep its eyes on the southern boycott.

THE AUGUST NUMBER OF THE FORUM WILL CONTAIN A REMARKABLE ESSAY, BY PRINCE P. KROPOTKIN, ON "THE POSSIBILITIES OF AGRICULTURE."

THE possibilities of agriculture have been a thorough investigation of the fabulous results of the scientific cultivation of land in the most densely populated portions of Europe, and he shows the ease with which the number of acres now cultivated in the civilized parts of the world can be made to yield sustenance for many times the number of people now alive. Scientific and intensive agriculture in the United States, for instance, can be made to sustain in plenty, and with much greater cheapness than now, a population at least ten times as dense. The writer shows conclusively why it is that such progress is made in Europe, and why the same progress is not made in America, but he predicts with confidence that there are on the eve of the reign of Henry R. Harris.

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RESORTS.
HOUSE
AH FALLS
ND SPRINGS
management.
FOR 600 GUESTS
in the same lib-
erty as the man-
agement ever exten-
ded at a
corporation. For terms
of 12 months.
1890.—Mr. J. C. S. Tim-
eon Sir: In reply to your
query as to whether I recom-
mend the management
of the resort, I would say
that it is the most
memorable. Aside from
the atmosphere and sun-
shiny days, you will find
it the most
impressive. Yours very
HOKE SMITH.

S HALL,
CITY, N. J.
island, facing inlet and
500 guests. Superior
R. HAMILTON
July 5-10.

rk Hotel,
E. C. Elevation 2,000 feet;
74 rooms; magni-
ficent hydraulic elevator; elec-
tric light; tennis court;
bowling ally. Beautifully
furnished. No mosquitoes.
Letter apply to
M. STEELE, Manager.

W HOTEL,
15 miles at sea, now
to from NEW
PROVIDENCE
on. For circuits, etc.,
NDALL & BALE,
Managers.

tropole,
41st and 42nd sts
R.
N. PLAN.
and Upward.
Hotel in the City.
Proprietors.
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SANITARIUM
N. Y.

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Firs and Forests and
most approved ther-
Turkish, Russian,
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Spa, Swedish, Sun-
mineral springs, in-
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walks and drives.
vator, electric Bells,
ars, address
WELL, Manager.

ERY
Springs,
NTY, VA.
600. Accommo-
dations, etc., offices or send to
W. FAGG & CO.

RINGS
OUNTAINS!

and Saturdays
al of train from
and down the al-
\$15 per month;
music for dance-
T. J. Heard of
er, 1000 feet above sea
and Gainesville;
1,000 feet above
er, 1000 feet above
Affords to low
range of climate

FARROW,
county, Ga.

Sale.
VIRTUE
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THE FESTIVAL AN ASSURED FACT.

The Merchants and Manufacturers
Take Hold With Vim.

ELI WHITNEY WILL COME TO LIFE.

Duffy Drives a Coach and Four
White Horses.

SIX YOKE OF LARGE OXEN

In a Sawmill Scene on That Oc-
casion.

The midsummer festival is a fact.
The merchants and manufacturers are en-
thusiastic on it.

The industrial parade has struck a popular
chord, and Atlanta will set a new pattern for
the trades displays of the future.

Few have been found who do not take to the
project with enthusiasm. They have already
begun to devise displays, and the ingenuity of
Atlanta merchants and manufacturers will take
on a thousand unique and pleasing shapes.

Mr. Duffy will drive a coach and four,
and Mr. Hayden will drive six yoke of oxen.

There will be sawmill scenes, and a shoe
man will resurrect the cobbler's shop of 100
years ago. The cotton men will resurrect the
spinning jenny and the hand loom. Eli White-
ney will rise from the grave, and smile upon
the works which followed him.

Few manufacturers have been seen, but
every one who has been interviewed will have
a display. The Singer company has enlisted,
and the Bissell motor machine will undoubt-
edly be there. The piano factory and organ
companies must have a place in the procession,
and the cotton mills, plow works and gin works
will be there. Mr. Van Winkle will probably
have something to say about his cotton seed
oil machinery.

Pretty near everything will be represented.
The interviews below show how the sugges-
tion was received. Comparatively few have
been seen, but they are all coming. The sen-
timent is almost unanimous, and the meeting
of merchants and manufacturers this morning
will be an enthusiastic one.

What the Merchants and Manufacturers Say.
Mr. WM. MOORE, of Draper, Moore & Co.: "I am in favor of it if it is done well.
To make a thing of that sort a success you
must have a creditable display. You may put
us down as with us."

Mr. WILLIAM A. MOORE, of Moore,
Marsh & Co.: "I am for anything that will
help Atlanta. As to what our firm will do I
refer you to Mr. Ashworth."

Mr. Ashworth said the matter was new to
him, and he had not considered it, but he
could see no reason why the industrial parade
should not be a success.

Mr. M. C. KISER: "It's a good thing and I'm
with you. I think it will benefit the retail
trade more than the wholesale, but we will get
some good out of it and I wouldn't stop on
that anyway. I'll help you get it up. I think,
however, that Friday is too late in the week.
I hope you will change it to Wednesday, the
13th, or Tuesday, the 12th."

Mr. MCKENZIE, of McKenzie & Riley:
"We are in for it and we will be represented
in the parade."

Mr. JOSEPH HIRSCH was found standing in
front of Hirsch Brothers' new building, with
his coat off: "We will be very busy moving
about that time, but we are in favor of it any-
how. I don't see why it won't be a success.
The 15th of August is as good a time as you
could select. The merchants will have their
stocks in and I think the parade would draw a
large crowd. With Atlanta's industries well
represented the parade would be an imposing
affair."

Mr. MORRIS, of the Keely Company: "We
are in favor of the parade, and when it is orga-
nized some of us will be present."

Mr. CHARLES A. CONKLIN: "My book-
keeper is very sick and I am worked day and
night. It is a bad time for me to go into a
parade, but I am in favor of it. Anything of
the kind will benefit Atlanta."

Mr. R. C. BLACK: "I am always for any-
thing that is for the good of Atlanta, and I
am in favor of the industrial display. I pro-
pose to keep up with the procession."

Mr. J. D. DUNPHY: "I am in favor of it and
I think it will do good."

Mr. J. DUNPHY: "I'll tell you what I
think of it. I am going to have a carriage and
four white horses in the procession with my
chests in the carriage, and my eight delivery
wagons following. This is for it heart and soul."

Mr. THOMAS KIRK: "I am in favor of the
procession, and we will be represented in the
profession."

Mr. J. Y. DIXON, Manager of the Singer
Company: "I think it will be a good
thing, and will have a display in an ever-
living spring, always responsive to the needs
of humanity."

Mr. LOWRY, Successor to Lowry & Ech-
ford: "I am busy day and night, and only
have time to say that I am in favor of the
parade, and will probably make a display."

Mr. D. H. DOUGHERTY: "Yes, I am in
favor of it. If a man is doing a square
business the other gets his name before the
people the better for him. It is the same way
with a city. It reminds me of a lady who came to the city not
long ago to buy some boys' clothes. Their pants
had outgrown their clothes. She found the
streets all torn up where Belgian blocks, sew-
ers, gas pipes and water pipes were being laid.
This is horrid," she said, "why don't you
Atlanta folks keep your streets in order?"

"Madame," said the gentleman who was con-
ducting her, "Atlanta is like your little boys.
She is outgrowing her clothes. A few years
back we laid pipes and pavements which we
thought was sufficient. Now we have it to do
over on a larger scale. Atlanta is getting new
breathes." That's what we are doing, and
this enterprise will help it on. When the
people away off hear of it they say, 'What kind
of a place Atlanta, anyway? I'm going
there the very first opportunity I get.' Yes, I
am with the movement, and we'll help to put
it in shape."

Mr. R. E. MILLER, Grocer: "I am in
favor of the parade and will be repre-
sented. It seems to be a go-as-you-please, and
every man can make his exhibit to suit him-
self."

Mr. J. W. THOMAS, of J. M. High & Co.:
"Yes, we are for it. We have been figur-
ing on it already, and when J. M. High & Co. go
in it will be for a good display. You may
count on us."

Mr. ADAM E. WOLF, dealer in wall papers,
was not in, but his clerk said he had been dis-
cussing the matter during the morning, and
would come in with a handsome display.

Mr. HAYDEN, of the Hooch Lumber Com-
pany: "I think we will bring one of our big
lumber carts—one that has an eight-inch tire

with an eight-foot wheel, and gear it up so as
to carry a full-sized saw log. We have six or
eight yokes of oxen to pull. That ought to
represent our business pretty well, I think. It
will take a flat car to bring the cart here, but
if the East Tennessee will pull it we'll make
the display."

Mr. PERKINS, of the Perkins Machinery
Company: "Yes, we'll come in. We'll have
a float with an engine of some kind in running
order."

Mr. BROWN, of the Brown & King Supply
Company: "Yes, it's a good thing. I only wish
we had ninety days to get up a display, but
we'll do the best we can in four weeks."

Mr. FOSS, the optician, who was burned out
in Keokuk, Iowa, has a fine paraphernalia and
will be in the procession.

Mr. P. H. SNOOK, JR.: "We are always with
Atlanta in whatever she does, and we will be
in this. As usual, Atlanta will draw a crowd,
and I have no doubt the affair will be a great
success."

Mr. D. M. BAIN: "I see no reason why it
should not be a success. I have given no
thought to it, but I think it could be made a
good thing if properly gotten up."

The ESTERY ORGAN COMPANY are consider-
ing the matter, and will probably have a hand-
some display.

ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY, M. F. Amor-
ous, general manager: "It is the very thing
and Atlanta will set a new pattern for
the trades displays of the future."

COLONEL T. P. WESTMORELAND: "It will
be a great thing for Atlanta and those who
visit it on that occasion. A midsummer
trades festival, each summer will prove not
only profitable, in a financial way, but will be
a great educator. I am in for it."

M. T. MARTIN, general manager Royal
Germiture: "I think it one of the best things
ever inaugurated by the people of Atlanta.
We will have an opportunity of showing the
people Atlanta in midsummer and how we
work the year round. I will help in the
enterprise, and believe it will be a great
success."

The application of Mr. T. K. Waites, a dis-
able veteran, was considered, and the showing
made that he was unable to pay all of the dues
required. On motion, the balance of the dues
were remitted, and he was elected a member
of the association. He was a brave soldier,
and was disabled in the confederate service.

When the question of appointing a chairman
to fill the position occupied by Hon. Z. A.
Rice, who was chairman of the relief committee,
came up, the rules were suspended and President
Calhoun was requested to make the appointment.
After asking a little time to consider the
matter, he appointed President Calhoun to
consider the matter, President Calhoun ap-
pointed Judge J. Gadsden King.

The following resolutions were read by
Vice President F. T. Ryan, on the death of
Private Pat McQuaid, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas our rapidly reducing ranks have again
been invaded by the remorseless and insatiable
reaper, Death, and we are still on our
fringe of war, our brave soldiers, particularly
those who are most regular in their attendance, and
who enter into its participation with a will and
zeal, are greatly exposed to danger;

Resolved, That in the death of Patrick
McQuaid the Confederate Veterans' association
has lost a valuable member, and we extend
our sympathies to his wife and family.

Resolved, Further, That in his removal from
us, the nation has lost a faithful and brave
defender, his friends a warm and true comrade,
and his wife a kind, loving and devoted hus-
band.

Resolved, Furthermore, That in his removal from
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 21, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at premium.

	STATE AND CITY BONDS.	BID.	ASKED.
New Georgia 3½ to 30 years.	102	—	—
New Georgia 3½ to 40 years.	103	—	—
New Georgia 4½ to due 1915.	117	115	—
Georgia 5½.	109	109	—
Georgia 7½.	115	—	—
S. C. Brown.	102	—	—
Savannah 8½.	103	107	—
Atlanta 8½.	104	—	—
Atlanta 10½.	118	—	—
Atlanta 12½.	113	—	—
Atlanta 14½, long date.	102	—	—
Atlanta 16½, long date.	105½	107	—
Atlanta 4½.	100	105	—
Augusta 7½, long date.	115	118½	—
McCook 10½.	112	—	—
Tobacco 8½.	101	—	—
Rome graded.	110	115	—
Waterworks 68.	106	108	—
Rowes 85.	95	98	—

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

	ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.
Atlanta National.	330
Atlanta Banking company.	130
Germania Loan and Banking Co.	102½
Merchants' Bank.	130
Bank of the State of Georgia.	150
Gate City National.	140
Capital City.	117
Louisville Banking Company.	140
Meredith, Morris & Co. L'n.	96
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.	125
American Trust and Banking Co.	100

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	RAILROAD STOCKS.
Georgia 6s, 1897.	107½
Georgia 6s, 1910.	110
Georgia 8s, 1922.	115
Central 7s, 1898.	105
Charlottesville and Atlanta, 1st.	120
Atlanta and Charlotte income.	100
Western of Alabama, 2d.	100
Georgia and Florida, 1st.	111
Georgia Pacific, 2d.	77
America, Frost & L'pink 1st 7s.	110
Marietta and North Georgia, 1st.	102
Sav. and Atlantic Coast, 1st.	98
Rome and Carrollton.	101

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The opening of the new week in the stock market, while possibly not so thoroughly stagnant as the last two days of last week, still showed no relief from the quiet and oppressive stagnation which have ruled the market since the middle of June. The stocks are all at sea, as to the probable course of the market in the near future, and few positive expressions of opinion are to be heard, all seemingly afraid to do anything and all awaiting developments on one side or the other. The railroad situation is also in the same condition that it was a week ago, but the action of the secretary of the treasury in inviting offers of bonds on a more liberal scale indicates a desire to speedily stop the accumulation of money in the treasury which has been going on at a faster rate than usual for some time past. There was diversity of opinion on the bank statement of Saturday, and it seemed to be a surprise all around, as there were those who had expected a marked increase in the surplus reserve, but a much larger number had expected that the outgo of gold would not be balanced by receipts from the interior, and were looking for a moderate business was transacted, and the feeling developed was weaker and prices lower. There was nothing special in the way of outside news to create weakness. The weather, perhaps, in the northwest was the principal factor, though the visible supply may also have induced some traders to change their operations from the buying to the selling side. The market opened at about Saturday's closing figures, ruled easy and closed 1c below, then remained quiet and steady and closed about ½c lower than Saturday.

Corn—There was a good speculative trade in this market, but ruled more quiet as the day advanced. The market opened at about Saturday's closing price, was easy for a time, then advanced ½c, and closed off, ruled easy and closed ½c lower than Saturday.

Oats—were active but unsettled. The opening sales were the highest and the closing about the lowest, and showed a net decline from Saturday's close of ½c on the deferred futures and 1c on July. The opening was unsettled, sales for August being at ¾c above advance. It was short-lived, however, as sellers outnumbered buyers, and prices started down. The decline brought out stop-order holdings, and prices receded 1c½c for August and September.

Mess Pork—Trading was moderate. August and September ruled 10½c lower early, but rallied again and closed 1c higher.

Lard—A moderate business was transacted.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

WHEAT—Opening, Highest, Closing.

July..... 88 88 87

August..... 86½ 86½ 85½

September..... 85½ 85½ 85½

CORN—July..... 38½ 38½ 37½

August..... 34 34 32½

September..... 30½ 30½ 29½

PORK—July..... 11 11 11

August..... 10 10 10

September..... 10 10 10

LARD—July..... 5 5 5

August..... 4 4 4

September..... 3 3 3

DAIRY PASSENGER TRAINS.

From Aug. 1st to 10th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Aug. 11th to 18th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Aug. 19th to 26th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Aug. 27th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Sept. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Sept. 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Sept. 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Sept. 25th to 30th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Oct. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Oct. 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Oct. 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Oct. 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Nov. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Nov. 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Nov. 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Nov. 25th to 30th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Dec. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Dec. 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Dec. 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Dec. 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Jan. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Jan. 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Jan. 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Jan. 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Feb. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Feb. 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Feb. 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Feb. 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Mar. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Mar. 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Mar. 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Mar. 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Apr. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Apr. 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Apr. 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Apr. 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From May 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From May 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From May 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From May 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From June 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From June 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From June 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From June 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From July 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From July 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From July 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From July 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Aug. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Aug. 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Aug. 17th to 24th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Aug. 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Sept. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

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From Dec. 25th to 31st, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Jan. 1st to 8th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From Jan. 9th to 16th, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

RESORTS.

F. HOUSE
LAH FALLS
AND SPRINGSThe management
of the same
labeled the movement
and drew to it
ever entertained as a
sovereign. For terms ad-
BERLAKE, Manager.SO. — Mr. J. C. S. Tins-
mar Sir! I hope you will be
state that I regard
Springs as commanding
most properties for the
Maj. Gen. Lee's, and sur-
the atmosphere and sur-
the days. Yours truly,
R. B. RIDLEY, M.D.800.—Mr. J. C. S. Tins-
Dear Sir: I consider
the place in Georgia
from the and from
bought there in the most
improve. Yours, very
HOKE SMITH.S HALL,
CITY, N. J.
island, facing Inter-
and 500 guests. Superior
es, R. HAMILTON.
July 4-5.ark Hotel,
N. C.
Elevation 2,000 feet;
44 degrees; magni-
hydraulic elevator; ele-
phant hall, grand court,
bowling alley, billiard
livery. No mosquitoes.
atter apply to
B. STEELE, Manager.W HOTEL,
15 miles at sea, now
and PROVIDENCE.
For circulars, etc.,
DUNDALL & CO.,
Managers.etropole,
the 41st and 42nd sts
W YORK.
Day and Upward.
ated Hotel in the City.
Fireproof.
Proprietors
ay 1st in the sun theGS SANITARIUM
S. N. Y.
under the medical man-
physicians, will open
overlooking thirty miles
of Glens Falls and
the most approved thera-
Turkish, Russian,
Swedish, American
all forms of Electricity,
mineral springs, in-
dine and Sulphur wa-
shing walks and drives,
etc.,
Elevator, electric Bells,
etc.,
particulars, address
FINGWELL, Manager.OMERY
hur Springs,
COUNTY, VA.
capacity 600. Accommo-
reasonable. For des-
ail offices or send to
EO. W. FAGG & CO.SPRINGS
MOUNTAINS!"ardays and Saturdays
arrival of train from
a.m. and down the
el-
ms free; music for dance-
all; Dr. T. J. Heard, of
physician; more Jerry
and Gainsville; N. C.; 1,000 feet above
Tenn.; 1,200 feet above
Fall Creek; low
change of climate
C. in address
HENRY F. FARROW,
Lumpkin county, Ga.

ator's Sale.

COUNTY—BY VIRTUE
of the sale of said
property, the legal
owner of the estate
of said county, deceased,
parcel of land and in-
cluding city and state and in-
cluding fifty-four (54) feet,
side of Ira street, in the
brick walk and drives, 15
feet or less, the
lot known in the
McDaniel property by No.
85 in the 14th district
of Lumpkin county, the
size of the strip
and thirty-five (35) feet
Crusley and Ira streets
west side of Ira street
or 15 feet or less running
and seventeen (17)
feet land.Scrofula, boils, pimples, hives and other
humors to manifest themselves at all
hours from the blood and vitalizes and en-
riches it.Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I
have used every remedy for sick headaches I
could find for the past fifteen years, but
Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good
than all the rest.

Bowen Lithia Water is Natural.

In Exchange for Improved City Property.

A gentleman owning 240 acres of good ham-
mock land in the county of Sumter, in the
state of Florida, between the Withlacoochee
River and Lake Panasoffkee, with a landing
upon the Withlacoochee river, would ex-
change the same for improved city property
situated in Atlanta or any thrifty near-by
town. About 75 acres of the 240 acres are set
and about one-third of the 75 acres comes into
bearing this year.The section of country situated between the
Withlacoochee river and Lake Panasoffkee is
admittedly the very finest in the state of
Florida for the cultivation of oranges and lemons.Fine help to care for the grove is already in
charge of the property, and arrangements can
be made to transfer this help to the party who
may purchase.The gentleman who owns the property is
compelled, by reason of large business eng-
agements which claim his attention else-
where, to place this valuable property on the
market. This presents a first-class opportunity
to any persons threatened with pulmonary
disease to fully recuperate their health. There
are parties now living in the immediate com-
munity who are living witnesses of the health-
giving properties of this climate for all lung
diseases, one a reverend gentleman from near
Atlanta. Correspondence solicited. Address
"North Carolina," care Atlanta Constitution,
Atlanta, Ga.

6-24-d-w-1m

Ed. L. Grant Sign Company,
83 Peachtree, phone 604. Signs and banners
made and shipped anywhere. Glass, board and ad-
vertising signs.If you are going to New York or Boston be sure
and go via Central R. of Ga., and thence to the
steamship line, rates, \$24 round
trip, \$22. round trip.Swanson Sulphur Spring Water
will cure Bright's disease, or any urinary troubles.
For evidence of same, write for testimonials and
full particulars to L. W. SOONVILLE,
Swanee, Fla.DEBONNAIRE CREAM BALM.
No. 100. Made from the best materials and
is impregnated with aromatic essences. Sold
for enhancement. Sold
among the best
Terms.HENRY A. RUCKER,
use T. Thornton, deceased.

n's Sale

COUNTY—A GENEALOGY
of the family of said
highest bidder in the
county, on the first Tues-
day in the month of July,
1890, at the Court
House in the city of At-
lanta, of the fourteenth dis-
trict, Henry county,
Georgia, (70) feet east of Hayes
long the south side of
feet, and of wide width,
feet, and of width,
dwelling, known as No.
old as the present prop-
erty, the name of minor
V. Hinckley, guardian,
debts of said ward,
one-third in amount,
and the same inter-
This July 7, 1890.E. V. HUNNICUTT,
Guarantor.

new. July 4, 1890.

THE BLOODY SEVENTH.
A GRAND REUNION IN DECATUR
YESTERDAY.Speeches and Toasts, and a General Merry-
go-Round of Hand-shaking and Re-
newing Old Ties.The bloody seventh.
One hundred and twenty-four of the one
hundred and thirty-eight survivors of that
veteran command met at Decatur yesterday.
And a grand old reunion it was.The ladies of Decatur, remembering the
bloody days of July, 1864, had not forgotten
the old seventh, and their fair hands had been
busy preparing a most sumptuous repast for the
veterans, who, if not so hungry, exhibited
just as good appetites as they did in the days
bygone when they marched beneath the red
flags of the confederacy.President John B. Duncan presided over the
meeting, and after prayer by Rev. J. B. Hun-
nicutt, L. Holland, Mr. J. M. Hambrick and
Mr. Z. R. T. Brown, of the Seventh Georgia
regiment and Hon. Milton A. Candler, Judge
Robert L. Rogers and others, all delivered
beautifully appropriate addresses.

The action of officers resulted as follows:

Major John Dunwoody, Rev. J. B. Hun-
nicutt, L. Holland, Mr. J. M. Hambrick and
Mr. Z. R. T. Brown, of the Seventh Georgia
regiment and Hon. Milton A. Candler, Judge
Robert L. Rogers and others, all delivered
beautifully appropriate addresses.The delegates to the state convention elected
were: Dr. A. C. North, Mr. Peter H. Smith,
Mr. C. K. Maddox, Dr. Samuel Hape and
Mr. L. W. Mizell.A large number of ladies and gentlemen
were present from DeKalb, and the dinner
was one of the finest ever laid in Decatur, in-
cluding the choicest viands, the most delicious
fruits, and all other refreshments that
money could secure.The most cordial feeling prevailed during the
festivities, and the occasion was voted one of
the finest ever enjoyed by the Seventh Georgia.The best medicine you can give a child in
case of crop is Brewer's Lung Restorer.Indigestion radically cured by the use of
Angostura Bitters. Sole Manufacturers, Dr.
J. G. Seigert & Sons. Procured of all
druggists.We will be in front of our office, 6 Kimball
House, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock sharp, one
leather top buggy that cost \$160. Sale absolute
for what it will bring. Key & Bell, No. 6 Kimball
House.This is the Season of the Year when Chil-
dren teething are almost sure to have dysen-
teric and diarrhea. MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing reme-
dy. 25 cents a bottle.

Excisor Steam Laundry.

The Excisor Steam Laundry have leased the
large laundry building on 6 Kimball House,
which may be said to be the best equipped
laundry establishment in the South. They are
prepared to do the very best work. Goods called
for and delivered in any part of the city. Safety
deposit boxes, etc. ROUGH ON RATS with a
half pound of brown sugar. Sprinkle it on
ear of cupboard shelves or plates, or on sheets
of paper placed high out of reach of children.
Cut this out for directions.The best medicine you can give a child in
case of crop is Brewer's Lung Restorer.At the close of the delightful day, the veterans
all clasped hands, while the ladies sang, "God
will be with You till We Meet Again," and
Rev. Dr. F. H. Gaines, of the Presbyterian
church, pronounced the benediction, and bade
the multitude depart in peace.

THE FORTY-SECOND GEORGIA.

The Survivors of the Gallant Regiment Meet
Today.The survivors of the gallant Forty-second
Georgia hold their reunion at Social Circle to-
day.This regiment was among the most conspic-
uous in the memorable conflict of July 22, 1864,
when the Georgians were fighting for their
country.This remarkable day will be held worthy of
celebrating so long as there remains a survivor
of the two armies that were in such a deathly
grapple on that stormy occasion.That is why the Forty-second selected it as
their reunion day.At 8 o'clock a special train will leave the
Union passenger depot, over the Georgia rail-
road, for Social Circle.Every preparation has been made for a day
of enjoyment and general jollification at that
place. There will be speeches, toasts, recita-
tions, war reminiscences and a general hand-
shaking.A grand basket dinner will be given, and the
survivors of the old Forty-second will enjoy
themselves in fighting their tables over.
The train will return at 6 o'clock, and all the
members of the regiment and their friends are
cordially invited to attend the festivities.Scrofula, boils, pimples, hives and other
humors to manifest themselves at all
hours from the blood and vitalizes and en-
riches it.A few copies of this valuable and elegant book
is on sale at our store. Having been published by
our own, it is the work of our own efforts.Every preparation has been made for a day
of enjoyment and general jollification at that
place. There will be speeches, toasts, recita-
tions, war reminiscences and a general hand-
shaking.

The Finest on Earth.

A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men
who are foolishly neglecting their energies.A. H. Hinckley is a graduate of the University
of Michigan, of twenty years' experience, and is
strictly reliable. Send six cents in stamps for
"Perfect Question List" and book on diseases of
men. Enclose five cents for postage. DR. HOWES & CO.,
242 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.References: Constitution, Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.
dab 741 y m f

And the Only DIRECT LINE

between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, De-
troit, the Lake Region and Canada.The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio,
and the trains are fast, and the time is well spent.Faster than any other, and from the
best express.Vestibuled Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping
and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, Ind.,
and the Lake Region, and the Lake Erie, and the
Great Lakes.Arrive in time to catch the 10:30 A.M. train
from Cincinnati, Ind., to the Lake Erie, and the
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Great Lakes.Arrive in time to catch the 10:30 A.M. train
from Cincinnati, Ind.,

Freeman & Crankshaw
Number
Thirty-One
Whitehall
Street.

PILES Cured by your
own hands. It is a
itching, blind
protruding relieved at once, and a
permanent cure guaranteed. Using
Daniel W. M. McCall's CURE. See
S.M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Manufactured by Mexican
Pile Cure Company, Fifteen building, Atlanta, Ga.
Other remedies relieve; ours cures without pain.
March 19—dtf

OPIUM and Whiskey Habit
cured at home with
out pain. Book of par-
ticulars sent on application.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 10½ Whitehall St.



Genuine Pebbles

Spectacles and Eyeglasses properly
fitted by a practical

OPTICIAN

at reasonable prices.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, ETC.
MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS
13 Whitehall street.

1st col sp.

A.L. DELKIN. CHAS. H. GIRARDEAU
DELKIN & GIRARDEAU,
REAL ESTATE,
4 East Alabama St.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

If so, confer with us. We offer this week a number of choice building lots at fair prices and reasonable terms. We also have several valuable tracts at prices to catch the eye of investors. Among our special bargains we offer at a great success and travel is increasing daily.

RAILROAD GOSSIP.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC AND EAST TENNESSEE

To Double Track to Peyton, Seven Miles—
Albany, Florida and Northern—The
South Bound.

The Georgia Pacific and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads have determined to double track their lines from Simpson street crossing in Atlanta to Peyton, a distance of seven miles. The survey has been made, and the work will commence at once. As soon as this is finished it will be extended to Austell, eighteen miles. With this completed it is the purpose of these roads to put on suburban trains, which will build up the country between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee river.

Under One Head.

Mr. Grant Wilkins has returned from Savannah, where he secured the contract to build the bridge over the Savannah river, for the South Bound railroad. The bridge will be built two miles above Sisters ferry, and about sixty miles from Savannah. The bridge will be about five hundred feet long. The draw span will be two hundred and fifty feet, with two other spans of one hundred and twenty-five feet each.

Louis McLain, of Savannah, has been awarded the contract for building the South Bound from Savannah to the point where the roads cross the Savannah river, a distance of thirty-eight miles. The work is to be completed by the 1st of December. Grading commenced at Savannah, July 9th. The surveys are now at work in South Carolina.

Twenty-two miles of track have been laid on the Chattanooga Southern, running from Chattanooga to Gadsden, via Kensington, Ga.

Tracklaying was begun yesterday on the Charleston, Sumter and Northern. This road is to run from Sumter to Barnesville, a distance of twelve miles.

Mr. J. C. Alderholz, conductor on the Georgia Pacific accommodation, is one of the politest and most efficient conductors in the service. He is always attentive to the passengers. A few days ago, a poor woman who was paralyzed was carried to his train at Peyton to go to Nickajack. The passengers all looked out to see how she was, and were greatly pleased.

As soon as Captain Alderholz saw her condition he jumped out, took her in his arms tenderly and carried her to a seat in the train, and when she arrived at the station she was going to do the same thing. It was all so quietly and politely done that it won the hearts of all who saw it, and it was the unanimous verdict of the train that he was not only a good man but a capital conductor. Politeness is the best recommendation for a railroad conductor.

The suburban trains on the Central railroad are a decided success, and the road is contemplating additional improvements.

The Rome accommodation on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad is a great success and travel is increasing daily.

TO DRILL AT COLUMBUS.

Two Colored Military Companies of At-
lanta Leave Friday.

The Governor's Volunteers, and the Georgia Cadets, two colored military companies of Atlanta, leave here Friday night to take part in the competitive drill in Columbus, Ga., on Saturday.

The Volunteers are commanded by Captain Mc-
Henry, and the Cadets by Moses Bentley.

Prizes are offered and both Atlanta companies expect to bring back the first one.

Death of Miss Fannie E. Whidby.

Miss Fannie E. Whidby, sister of Captain A. J. Whidby, of the police force, and W. G. Whidby, died yesterday at the residence of the former, at 1 o'clock p. m., of gastric fever. Her remains will be taken to Decatur at 1 o'clock today for interment services.

Captain A. J. Whidby, 120 Fraser street, at 12 o'clock to day.

Merit wins, as the marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla shows. It possesses every medicinal merit. Sold by all druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

An Enemy With the Rheumatism

May be safely pooh-poohed. He is seldom active. Look out for him, though, when he has used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for a while, for ten chances to one that beneficial restorative will make him well enough to come down upon you like a thousand of bricks when you least expect it. Dyspepsia, constipation, neuralgia, kidney complaints and malarial maladies are among the bodily afflictions completely "knocked out" by the Bitters.

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

Has won, on merit alone, a widespread and enduring reputation. We do not claim for it the impossible or that it will cure every disease to which woman is subject. It is a combination of vegetable agents known to act specifically upon the female organs, the result of the experience of one who made these diseases the study of a lifetime. Taken according to directions, the organs awake to new life and energy, carry off the impure blood through the natural channel, consequently leaves the woman free from pain at these times and cause her to look forward no longer to each month with dread anguish. Bradfield Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by druggists.

We will sell in front of our office, 6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., a fine leather top buggy that cost \$100. Sale absolute for what it will bring. Key & Bell, No. 6 Kimball House.

W. F. Parkhurst,
Accountant and Commercial Examiner. Partner-
ship and Corporation settlements made.
Serves as an Arbitrator, also Notary Public. 43 South Broad street, near Alabama.

Stone. Stone. Stone.

Estimated given on any kind of stone-work on application.

We also do grading, and take all kinds of railroad contracts.

LIDDELL & JOHNSON

Telephone 287.
12 Loyd St., Atlanta, Ga.
May 31 dom 8pm

MARIETTA ST!

We offer you this week at \$11,000 a corner lot on Marietta st., 100 feet front, running through to the W. & A. R. R. No better location in the city for factory requiring railroad facilities.

We can also offer 150 feet on Mitchell st. at a very close figure.

Manufacturers desiring to locate in or near Atlanta will find it to their interest to examine our list.

W. A. WEBSTER & CO

17½ Peachtree Street.
May 15-22pm.

Cool Retreats on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Made Accessible

by low rates. Commencing Sunday, July the 20th, Atlanta and West Point railroad will sell tickets good for Sunday only, at one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold at ticket stations and at the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and will be good returning on any train on the date of sale.

JOHN A. GEE, T. P. A.
Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLES H. CROMWELL, G. E. A.
Montgomery, Ala.

Special Sale.

Negligee shirts, summer underwear and straw hats. A. O. M. Gay & Son, 18 Whitehall.

Removal.

Headquarters for "William Radam's Microbe Killer" were at 96 South Pryor street, but have been changed to No. 43 South Broad street, near Alabama.

Notice my "ads" during the weeks to come.

This Microbe Killer is giving perfect satisfaction wherever it is being used.

Please call on me in my office, 43 South Broad street, and get a history of this wonderful remedy, with testimonies from persons who have used and continue to use it. It is sold entirely upon trust, in gallon jugs, and if taken according to directions it will help you, as those who have used it.

Remember the change to 43 South Broad street,

near Alabama. W. F. PARKHURST,
Sale Agent Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer.

7-8-2w thus sat.

Bowden Lithia Water cures Diarrhea.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla The Best Blood Medicine

So say Leading Physicians
and Druggists, and their opinion
is endorsed by thousands
cured by it of Scrofula, Eczema,
Erysipelas, and other
diseases of the blood.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won its
reputation by yeoman-like service to the
community. It is the best sarsaparilla
Druggist, 212 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass.
Dr. W. P. Wright, Paw Paw Ford, Tenn.,
says: 'In my practice, I invariably prescribe
Ayer's Sarsaparilla for chronic diseases
of the blood.'

Dr. R. R. Boyle, Third and Oxford sts.,
Philadelphia, Pa., writes: 'For two years
I have prescribed Ayer's Sarsaparilla in
numerous instances, and I find it highly
prescriptive in the treatment of all disorders
of the blood.'

Mr. M. Robinson, Pharmacist, Sabina, O.,
certifies: 'Ayer's Sarsaparilla has always
been a great seller. My customers think
there is no blood-purifier equal to it.'

'For many years I was afflicted with
serous running sores, which, at last
came so bad the doctors advised amputating
one of my legs to save my life. I began
taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla and soon saw an
improvement. After taking it for two dozen
bottles the sores were healed. I then began
to take a few bottles of this medicine each
year, for my blood, and am no longer troubled
with sores. I have tried other reputed
blood-purifiers, but none does so much good
as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.'—D. A. Robinson,
Neal, Kansas.

Don't fail to get
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,
Real Estate Agents,
20 Peachtree Street.

We offer for the next few days the following
special bargains:

3 new 5 room houses on nice lots near Technological
school, \$1,700; small cash payments, bal-
ances due at once.

10½x14 to 16 foot alley, with a new 3 room house,
front and back porch, hall and closets, etc., etc.;
lies shaded; well shaded; on Longley ave.
\$1,450. Call and see this.

10½x12 corner Fort and Wilson sts., \$1,600.

55x25 on Peachtree, running to Rankin st., \$1,750.

72x100 on Peachtree, close to Peachtree, \$1,800.

15 acres back of Piedmont park at \$2,100; terms
easy.

New 3 room houses on Marietta st., \$1,000; half
lot, back yard easy.

80x100 on Cain st., between Hillard and Fort,
\$1,450. Call and see this.

10½x12 corner Fort and Wilson sts., \$1,600.

45x25 on Peachtree, running to Rankin st., \$1,750.

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